

AGERATINA MOOREI (ASTERACEAE: EUPATORIEAE), A NEW SPECIES
FROM THE STATE OF MÉXICO, MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Ageratina moorei B. Turner, is described and illustrated. It is known from only two collections, both obtained in or near Valle del Bravo, western portion of the state of México. It is closely related to *A. cardiophylla* (B.L. Robins.) King & H. Robins., but is readily distinguished by its smaller habit, mostly basal leaves and smaller heads with fewer florets.

KEY WORDS: *Ageratina*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, taxonomy, Mexican flora.

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

Ageratina moorei B. Turner, *sp. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MÉXICO. México: Mpio. Valle del Bravo, moist ravine by Río Molino in pine-oak woods above reservoir, 1-2 Nov 1949, *H.E. Moore, Jr. & Max Cetto 5470* (HOLOTYPE: BH; Isotype: BH).

Ageratina cardiophyllae (B.L. Robins.) King & H. Robins. similis sed plantis minoribus (50-60 cm altis), foliis plerumque basalibus, et involucris brevioribus (5-6 mm vs 7-9 mm) differt.

Perennial herbs 50-60 cm high. Leaves opposite, mostly basal, the upper ones remote and much reduced; petioles 3-9 cm long, pubescent with crinkly spreading hairs; blades neatly cordate, mostly 5-13 cm long, 4-9 cm wide, 3-5 nervate from the base, moderately pubescent above and below, especially along the major veins, the margins rather evenly crenulate; heads numerous in rather open terminal cymes, the ultimate peduncles mostly 8-15 mm long, densely pubescent with glandular trichomes. Involucres turbocampanulate, mostly 5-6 mm high, the bracts glandular pubescent with acute apices. Receptacle plane, glabrous. Florets 13-16 per head, the corollas pinkish white, glabrous, ca 4

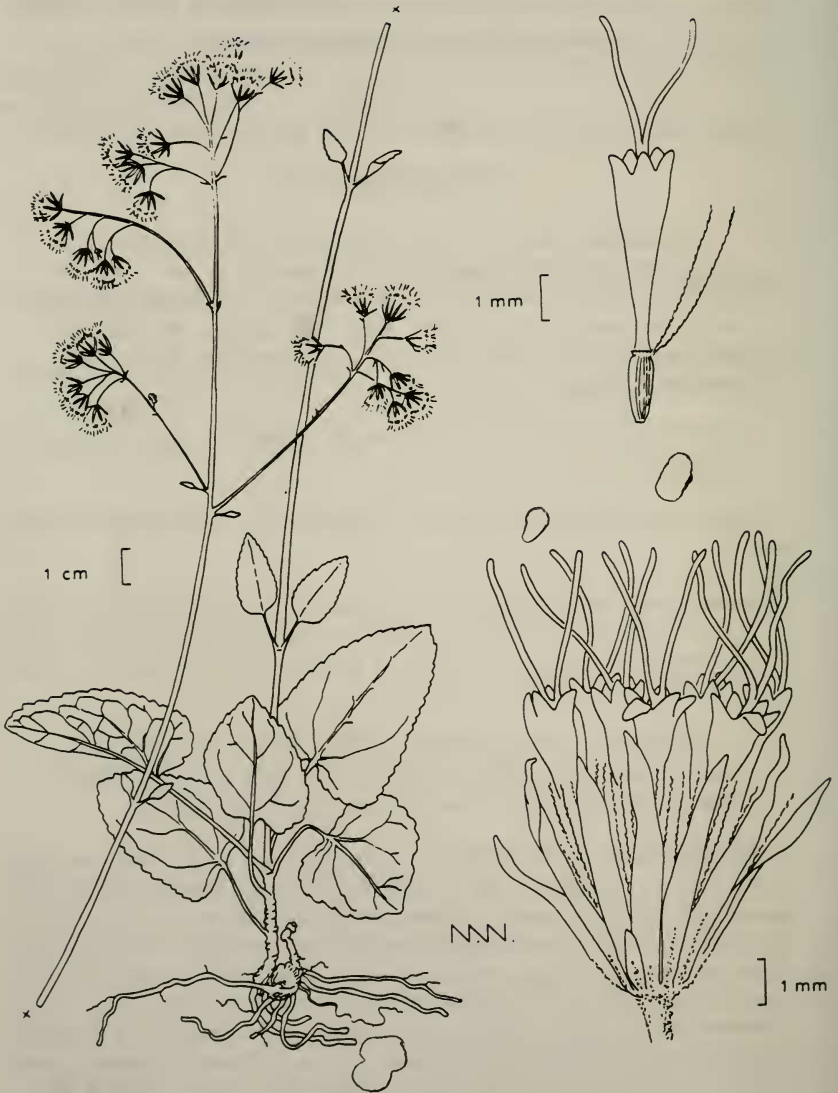


Fig.1. *Ageratina moorei*, from holotype.

mm long. Achenes 2.0-2.5 mm long, hispidulous; pappus of ca 20 fragile barbellate bristles 4-5 mm long in a single series.

Additional specimen examined: México. México: 15 mi E of Temascaltepec along highway 134, N facing slopes, S of highway, oak-pine woods, 28 Oct 1981, *M.J. Warnock 2591* (TEX).

The species is closely related to *A. cardiophylla* and *A. macvaughii* King & H. Robins., but can be distinguished from both by its smaller habit with leaves mostly basal. It is perhaps closest to *A. macvaughii*, possessing the small heads and florets of that species, but differs in habit, as noted, and by its neatly cordate leaves which are 3-5 palmately nerved from the very base, whilst those of *A. macvaughii* are 3-5 subpalmately nervate from above the base.

It is a pleasure to name this species for its first collector, the late Professor H.E. Moore, Jr., working out of the L.H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University. He assembled a rich set of collections from México over a 20 year period (mostly 1940-60).

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